

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1965

**WITH THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND THE ENGINEER & SURVEYOR ATTACHED.**

**COUNCIL OFFICES,
PULHAM MARKET,
DISS NORFOLK.**

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the state of the public health in this District for the year ended 31st December 1965.

INTRODUCTION

We are all aware that the problems of public health have changed very greatly in the present century and particularly in the last decade. Control of the environment and immunisation of the people have reduced the hazard of infectious disease almost to insignificance and education, improved nutrition and advances in curative medicine have similarly played their part both in extending the average span of life and in improving its vigour. Looking back on this splendid record of success it is sometimes concluded that there is nothing left to do and it is, indeed, a very common attitude of mind to accept the present as the definitive pattern of things and to reject any thought of change. But it may be that we are no more justified in accepting the present public health situation as the ultimate goal than were those worthies of the mid 19th century, and they were in overwhelming majority, who then saw no need for sanitary reform. Diseases of squalor and poverty no longer present an important problem but the diseases of plenty have come forward to fill the gap. Overeating, smoking, the motor car with the accompanying abandonment of our old fashioned way of getting around on two legs, have all contributed to the changing disease pattern. And the price of these pleasures, the rush, worry and competition of much modern employment, may well have contributed most.

Thus the present day public health problem can no longer be dealt with, as in the past, by appropriate legislation, but by obtaining the intelligent co-operation of the people and this is what health education is all about. If health education is looked at in this light then it becomes less a matter to be treated with derision and more the potential key-stone of the new public health. Depwade played its full part in 1965 - of which more later - and at national level the ban on cigarette smoking on television must be welcomed by all reasoning people, including those who have not yet made a personal decision to give up smoking. There were 26,399 deaths from lung cancer in 1965, the number increases by a thousand or more in every successive report, and at least 90% of these deaths would not have occurred had the victims not acquired the smoking habit. This preventable annual loss of life continues to be accepted with massive calm, not to say indifference, and this seems such a remarkable thing that I feel that no apology is needed for having brought the matter to your attention in a third annual report. The following death rates, from a study by Doll and Hill (1964), are highly significant.

Death Rates (all causes) per 1,000 male population

<u>Age</u>	<u>Non-smokers</u>	<u>Cigarette smokers</u>
25 - 44	1.2	2.04
45 - 54	4.12	7.62
55 - 64	12.08	20.70
65 - 74	30.56	48.96
75+	114.29	111.37

It will be noted that smokers at any age up to 75 years have a much greater chance of dying in a given year than non-smokers of the same age. Over 75 years the non-smokers are at a disadvantage but this, of course, is because there are by then so few smokers still in the race.

The Health Education Sub-Committee considered how to promote earlier diagnosis of serious disease, notably cancer, by encouraging people to seek early advice. The old myth of the incurability of cancer is becoming less widely believed but fear still leads to delay. Health education measures here have to be weighed against a theoretical danger of causing cancer neurosis. In fact it is now evident that the spread of factual knowledge about cancer is likely to be associated with less rather than more cancer neurosis and concern, sometimes heard, that early diagnosis propaganda will cause the doctors' surgeries to be overrun is also unjustified. In making these observations one is bound to note one's regret that local arrangements for the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix of the womb remain inadequate.

In July your Council resolved to request the County Council to reconsider its 1963 decision not to meet the cost of fluoridating public water supplies. This resolution confirmed Depwade's 1963 position in the astonishing fluoride controversy. It is recorded to your credit that you were staunch for common sense against the nationally whipped up emotionalism that has succeeded in deferring the great improvement in our children's dental health which will follow adoption of fluoridation.

A new scientific term, hypothermia, came into popular use during the year. It was alleged, and it has not been disproved, that many thousands of old people die each winter from the effects of the cold. These deaths have been put down to such causes as pneumonia or heart failure and it is probable that in the majority of cases there has been some specific disease present, or perhaps a general senility, but it is claimed that the real cause of death has been excessive cooling of the body and that death would not otherwise have occurred at that time. It will be remembered that body temperature is normally 98.4°F and since unheated bedrooms have often been found to have an air temperature below freezing (32°F), it is not surprising that an old person, perhaps inadequately fed and clothed and incapable of the vigorous heat producing activity of shivering, should lose heat. Thermal insulation in houses is therefore not only of economic importance in avoiding fuel waste but of great public health importance. Satisfactory insulation has for a long time been provided in your own houses and the more recent dwellings generally provide radiator heat in the main bedroom from a back boiler behind the living room fire. It is considered that your proposed group home dwellings for old people must certainly have some form of heating from a source central to the whole scheme.

A case of human brucella infection caused by drinking unpasteurised milk occurred during the year and animals in two milking herds were found to be infected with the same germ. Tuberculosis germs were found in a milk sample from a third herd. These incidents are considered again in the body of the report but are mentioned here to indicate that unpasteurised milk is not without its hazards and it might well be held that with such a great proportion of our milk production being heat treated before sale, the time has come to pasteurise the lot. Certainly from a pure public health viewpoint there is no argument.

It is intended this year to include a short section in the report on County Council services provided under the National Health Service and National Assistance Acts. Your Council has few responsibilities under these Acts which are concerned with individual health and welfare but it is felt that these are matters in which a member of a public health authority ought to be interested. Furthermore, your Council is responsible under the National Assistance Act for obtaining the compulsory removal to hospital or County home of sick or aged people who are not getting satisfactory care and attention. This is dangerous ground on which either action or inaction may be held wrong. A case arose during the year in which an old lady in a derelict cottage refused both rehousing and a place in a County home. Her forcible removal would have brought out criticism of interference with liberty and inaction might have been

followed by further crumbling of the cottage and injury to the old lady which again would have been matter for criticism. I have no doubt that one's first duty is to the individual and that possible public censure should not weigh unduly. No statutory action was taken in the case referred to and she entered a County home voluntarily after a further roof fall which fortunately caused her no harm.

It is extremely pleasant to be able to report that the public health in Depwade in 1965 was satisfactory. The average age at death was 72.8 years which compares very satisfactorily with an expectation of life at birth in England and Wales of 68.1 years for males and 74.2 years for females. There was no undue incidence of infectious disease and the statistics relating to child birth and infant life were very encouraging. Meanwhile steady progress was made in all the aspects of public health work for which your Council is responsible.

STAFF

Dr. D.F. Hadman served as your Medical Officer of Health throughout the year and there was similarly no change in the public health inspectorate, namely Mr. F.C. Weeks, Senior Public Health Inspector and Mr. D.E. Coldham and Mr. C.R. Howes, Additional Public Health Inspectors.

It had been hoped that the appointment of a third inspector in October 1964 would make it possible to give adequate time to the supervision of food hygiene. This hope has been realised only to a limited extent because of the continuing increase in other aspects of the work of the Department. In particular, the number of plans submitted for planning or building bye-law approval increased from 870 in 1964 (itself a record figure at that time) to 1033.

Approval was given to the appointment of a pupil public health inspector but this was deferred until it is known whether day release training facilities will be available in the near future.

VITAL STATISTICS

(a) General

The following data, with the exception of the last paragraph, is supplied by the Registrar-General. By 'correcting' the birth and death rates to allow for the age structure of Depwade compared with the rest of the country, and by treating all the district rates with the reservation due to information based on small numbers, it is possible to reach conclusions about the state of health of the District.

(b) Population

The mid-year population of Depwade Rural District Council in 1965 was estimated at 17,610 an increase of 150 over the 1964 figure. Since there was a natural decrease in population of 34 it would appear that new residents outnumbered those moving away from the District by 184.

(c) Births

There were 236 births (129 boys and 107 girls) in 1965 which is a drop from the 285 of the previous year but which is in fact close to the year by year average for Depwade. The crude birth rate was 13.4 live births per thousand population and the corrected rate was 15.9 per thousand. The rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 18.4 births per thousand population.

There were 13 illegitimate births compared with 15 in the previous year and 14 in 1963 - doubtless a chance uniformity.

Twelve premature babies were born and all but one survived - a record that reflects great credit on those concerned.

(d) Stillbirths

Three were notified giving a stillbirth rate of 12.6 still births per 1,000 total births and this compares with a 1964 figure for England and Wales of 16.3. All three births occurred in hospital.

(e) Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1964 was 19.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, a lowest ever figure, and data for the first three-quarters of 1965 suggests that the record will again be beaten. There has in fact been a steady decline in the rate since 1955 although the decline has slowed as more and more preventable causes of infant death have been dealt with leaving the hard core of cases of congenital abnormality to which the answer is not yet known.

No infant died in Depwade in 1965 but one child born prematurely to a local mother in a Midlands hospital, survived only four days. The infant mortality rate was therefore 4.2 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

(f) Perinatal Mortality

This refers both to still births and to infants dying in the first week of life and thus gives more accurate information as to the outcome of pregnancy than the stillbirth rate because it is often quite fortuitous whether a grossly malformed foetus is stillborn or survives for a short while after birth.

The perinatal rate for Depwade was 16.7 stillbirths and neo-natal deaths per 1,000 total births and this continues the excellent trend set in 1964 with a rate of 17.5 and contrasts with a national rate for 1964 of 28.2 deaths per 1,000 total births. These are significant figures obtained over two successive years and do indicate that the maternal and child care services in this District are doing excellent work.

(g) Deaths

Deaths numbered 270 compared with 237 in 1964 and this represented a sharp increase on the average annual figure for the previous five years of 235 deaths. However, as has been stated, the average age at death was 72.8 years which is a very satisfactory figure. The crude death rate was 15.3 deaths per 1,000 population and the corrected rate was 11.2 deaths. This may be compared with an England and Wales rate for 1964 of 11.3 deaths per 1,000 population.

The causes of death are listed in Table II and it will be seen that 151 of the total of 270 deaths occurred at 75 years or more of age, a proportion of 56% which compares favourably with the 1964 figure of 53%. In previous reports attention has been drawn to the life wastage suffered by those dying in the age group 45 to 65 years and it has been suggested that many of these deaths should be regarded as preventable and particularly those due to the following principal causes.

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Cancer	9	12	6
Coronary disease	11	10	13
Accidents	3	2	-
Bronchitis	-	2	2
	23	26	21

Six deaths were attributed to diabetes, a high figure, but probably of no significance. However it has long been realised that diabetes is one of the diseases of the good life and that overeating predisposes to it. Possibly refined sugar is particularly to be incriminated and it is likely that more will be heard in the future about this commodity than its well recognised role in destroying children's teeth.

Apart from road accidents, there were five accidental deaths (four being due to falls at home) and there were three cases of suicide, all men. It is again possible to report that there have been no accidental deaths in childhood, either on the roads or elsewhere.

(h) Road Injuries Data

The following details of road accidents are again made available by the Chief Constable.

<u>Class of Casualty</u>	<u>Killed</u>	<u>Serious</u>	<u>Slight</u>
Drivers	-	11	38
Passengers	4	36	99
Pedestrians	-	3	11
Motor Cyclists	1	11	15
Pillion Passengers	-	-	3
Pedal Cyclists	2	5	11

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Ninety seven cases of infectious disease were notified during 1965, the details being appended in tables 15 to 17. The total was low because 1965 was not a MEASLES year and only 68 cases were notified. This illness occurs in epidemic form every two years and there was some evidence at the end of the year that an outbreak was beginning. Vaccination is now available against measles and the fact that one child in some 5,000 cases dies must be considered in judging the need for protection. The present position is that no widespread scheme is to be offered to the public at this stage but that general practitioners will protect children at special risk.

Four cases of TUBERCULOSIS were notified. Two were lung infections in a housewife of 42 years and a young man aged 19 and in neither case was it possible to trace the source of infection. One of the remaining two cases suffered from kidney tuberculosis and the other from tuberculous glands of the neck.

The mobile radiography unit toured the District in July, August and September and X-rayed 3,067 people (1,654 males and 1,413 females). Of these, 47 X-rays showed some abnormality which justified follow up.

An unusual finding was made during the year when tuberculosis germs were isolated from a local milk sample. The herd was tuberculin negative and further examination of milk samples have proved negative, so the episode remains unexplained.

Five cases of FOOD POISONING were notified, involving three separate incidents, and none of dysentery. In view of the considerable problem that these diseases presented in neighbouring areas during the same period, the District was fortunate. All five patients were infected with salmonella typhimurium germs and it appeared that the infection was contracted outside the District in one incident, from calves in the second and the third remained obscure.

Salmonella infection is primarily a disease of animals and the protection of the public health in this matter is therefore much assisted by co-operation with the veterinary surgeons. In fact the Divisional Veterinary Officer has been most helpful and four outbreaks of this infection in animals were reported to me during the year. Subsequent action may well have prevented a number of human cases.

One case of BRUCELLOSIS was notified. It was caused by drinking unpasteurised milk which might have been supplied to the patient's home or obtained (surprisingly) from a city vending machine. Investigation showed that the infection was present in a local herd and suitable action was taken. In addition to this incident, brucella germs were isolated from milk samples from a Hapton herd. Infection had previously been demonstrated in milk from this herd but, since the milk was not sold unpasteurised, no action was indicated besides advising as to the treatment of raw milk consumed on the farm.

ANTHRAX was confirmed in two incidents involving sows at Starston and Pulham and a further suspected case in a calf at Pulham was not confirmed. During the year an anthrax vaccine was made available for the protection of people at special occupational risk.

One case of TETANUS was notified, this being in a young man of 19 years who had previously had only one of the three doses of toxoid necessary to protect against the disease. Booster doses of this toxoid were given during the year to fire service personnel and others at special risk, as well as to large numbers of school children.

Skin infection (IMPETIGO) was troublesome in two schools and a few cases of head infestation came to notice. Both conditions are associated with faulty personal hygiene and served as a reminder that we have not yet reached a stage of development in which sound personal hygiene can always be taken for granted. In fact there was some evidence that the present adolescent enthusiasm for long hair may present minor public health problems.

A case was made to the Rural District Councils Association that GERMAN MEASLES or rubella should be made notifiable. This because of the association of the disease in early pregnancy with subsequent congenital abnormality. However, the Association was advised that the advantages likely to accrue would not justify the work involved in arranging for notification. I was unable to share this viewpoint.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The appended reports of the Engineer and the Senior Public Health Inspector deal comprehensively with the many aspects of this subject and the following paragraphs are intended only to draw attention to matters of particular interest

(a) Housing

The building boom continued and increased in 1965 with the construction of 190 private dwellings. This is twice the number built only two years ago. It is unfortunate that so many of them are built small to a price and will not meet the needs of a growing family even though they may now suit (or more nearly suit) the pockets of the newly weds for whom they are intended.

The Council built twenty dwellings in the year, these being 8 houses and 12 bungalows at Long Stratton. Work on a further 32 was started at Harleston

It will be remembered that the results of the 1961 Census were published last year and revealed that 46.1 percent of Depwade dwellings had no waterborne sanitation. Figures have now been obtained which show that since 1961 some 700 private houses have been converted to waterborne sanitation. In the same time 290 council houses have been brought up to modern standards leaving 390 to be dealt with of which 115 were already under contract at the end of the year. It is therefore clear that progress since the last Census has been extremely satisfactory.

The programme for dealing with unfit houses continued and 23 were demolished during the year.

(b) Sewage Disposal

A public health authority should always concern itself to get as many of its dwellings on to the sewer as may be economically possible and as soon as possible. 1965 was a year of very satisfactory progress in this respect with the completion of the major scheme for the Pulhams and of other schemes at Bunwell, Denton and Aslacton.

(c) Water Supply

Piped water was supplied to some 93.5% of the people from Rushall and from Diss, the latter works being responsible for rather less than a quarter of the total supply. Bacteriological examination of established supplies was made on 45 occasions and the 7 unsatisfactory results were all due to contamination by dirty domestic taps in that follow up samples after flaming of taps were satisfactory. It has always been practice to sample new mains before bringing them into service and to continue chlorinating and re-sampling until bacteriologically satisfactory. Eighteen such samples were taken.

Chemical analysis of water from both sources of supply was satisfactory and both waters are of very similar quality but differ markedly in fluoride content. There is virtually none at Rushall and about 0.5 parts per million at Diss, which is half of the quantity recommended for dental protection. It is of very great interest that children's teeth are in fact less subject to decay in the area of the Diss supply.

(d) Food Hygiene

It has already been noted that the step up in food hygiene enforcement work following the appointment of an additional inspector was not as great as had been hoped. The report on the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak was published during the year and indicated that serious hazards may exist in the absence of obvious uncleanliness. It seems likely that the assessment of bacteriological cleanliness and not just aesthetic cleanliness will play an increasing part in modern food hygiene work.

(e) Public Health Nuisances

This subject is not considered here in any detail. Due to the more typical English summer there were far fewer fly nuisances in 1965 than in the previous year.

It was agreed, quite rightly, that Council could not be responsible for emptying poultry house manure tanks and similar installations. This, however, leaves the problem of disposal in the hands of the farmer and a number of nuisances have been caused by land spreading upwind of habitation. No action has been taken, if only because the nuisance is intermittent and would in any case no longer exist by the time an abatement notice was served. It is a problem which can be solved by common sense and consideration for others.

COUNTY COUNCIL SERVICES

The following notes relate to some of the services provided by the County under the National Health Service and National Assistance Acts for the residents of Depwade.

The statistics have already indicated that the maternal and child welfare services had a successful year. There are eleven child welfare clinics in Depwade and those with an average attendance of 25 or more mothers are in the charge of a doctor. A survey was made by the Mothers' Union during the year in order to determine the attitudes of mothers in regard to the clinics. It appeared that the service was greatly appreciated.

The Welfare Officer for Area 5 moved office from Long Stratton to Harleston in 1965. He and his staff continued their excellent work in arranging for the welfare of the aged and the mentally handicapped or mentally ill.

The home help service continued to expand, partly due to the increasing number of old people, and the meals on wheels service was greatly appreciated in Dickleburgh, Long Stratton and the Pulhams. It is to be hoped that the service will soon be extended to Harleston. Old people's clubs did good work in Bressingham, Great Moulton, Long Stratton, Dickleburgh, the Pulhams, Hempnall and Harleston and their activities were certainly a great source of strength to many of the members. Mentally handicapped children likely to benefit by training attended the Junior Training Centre at Attleborough and older persons attended the social centres at Spooner Row or Woodton. Seven of these enjoyed an assisted holiday at Overstrand or Kessingland.

The Depwade and Diss Committee of the Norfolk Association for the Care of the Physically Handicapped continued its good work and arranged holidays, visits, home training and social functions for its members.

The above paragraphs give some account of the services provided by the County either directly or through voluntary agencies, for the care of the individual in need but it is far from complete.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education Sub-Committee was active in 1965. It is rarely possible to evaluate what is achieved by attempts to influence the public but it is a fair working principle that (a) It is the duty of a public health authority to encourage people to keep healthy and that (b) It is certain that nothing will be achieved by doing nothing.

In fact your Sub-Committee arranged for static displays in the secondary schools, the display of literature in doctors' surgeries, lectures at W.I. meetings etc. and a successful demonstration of home safety and first aid at the Harleston August Fete.

CONCLUSION

I am grateful to the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement throughout the year.

I would like also to acknowledge the co-operation of the Clerk of the Council, the Engineer and the Senior Public Health Inspector as well as all those other members of the staff at Depwade and the Norwich office who have always shown themselves eager to contribute to the care of the public health.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

D. F. HADMAN

Local Health Office,
Aspland Road,
NORWICH,
Norfolk,
NOR 19S.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT - 1965

Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	79,742
Estimated Resident Population	17,610
Rateable Value	£364,051
Sum Produced by a Penny Rate	£1,421

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	123	100	223
Illegitimate	6	7	13
Totals	129	107	236

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population = 13.4

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Totals	1	2	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Total Births = 12.6

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	129	107	236
Still	1	2	3

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 4.2 (per 1,000 live births)

Legitimate = 4.5 (per 1,000 legitimate births)

Illegitimate = 0.0 (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during the first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 4.2

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 4.2

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1	2	3
Illegitimate	-	1	1

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 16.7

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 6 Females - 7 Total - 13 (5½% of total live births).

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 0.0

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Totals
129	141	270

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of Estimated Resident Population) = 15.3

Table 9. CAUSE OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

Cause	Males	Females	Total
Prematurity	-	1	1
Totals	-	1	1

Table 10. NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR

(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	-	1	1
1 and under 5	-	1	1
5 " " 15	-	-	-
15 " " 25	2	1	3
25 " " 35	1	2	3
35 " " 45	1	5	6
45 " " 55	7	5	12
55 " " 65	19	7	26
65 " " 75	37	30	67
75 and over	62	89	151
Totals	129	141	270

Table 11. CAUSE OF DEATHS (Registrar-General)

Cause	Males	Females	Total
3. Syphilitic disease	1	1	2
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	1	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	7	1	8
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	6	9	15
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	2	2
16. Diabetes	2	4	6
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	22	39
18. Coronary disease, angina	38	31	69
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart diseases	15	29	44
21. Other circulatory diseases	6	8	14
22. Influenza	-	1	1
23. Pneumonia	10	12	22
24. Bronchitis	2	1	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	1	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	7	15
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	3	2	5
35. Suicide	3	-	3
Totals	129	141	270

Table 12. SUMMARY OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS RATES

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<u>Live Births (per 1,000 pop.)</u>	(231)	(255)	(234)	(217)	(260)	(285)	(236)
Depwade R.D.	12.9	14.3	13.4	12.4	14.9	16.3	13.4
Area 5.	13.7	14.1	14.2	13.9	15.2	14.9	14.4
England & Wales (provisional)	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.1
<u>Still Births (per 1,000 total births)</u>	(10)	(6)	(2)	(5)	(8)	(1)	(3)
Depwade R.D.	41.5	23.0	8.5	22.5	29.9	3.5	12.6
Area 5.	19.9	20.7	8.9	21.4	29.1	6.7	13.5
England & Wales (provisional)	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7
<u>Crude Deaths (per 1,000 pop.)</u>	(223)	(240)	(252)	(211)	(234)	(237)	(270)
Depwade R.D.	12.4	13.4	14.4	12.1	13.4	13.6	15.3
Area 5.	12.4	11.8	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.3
England & Wales (provisional)	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5
<u>Infant Mortality (per 1,000 live births)</u>	(5)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(7)	(1)
Depwade R.D.	21.6	11.8	12.8	13.8	3.8	24.6	4.2
Area 5.	25.4	14.1	9.0	14.5	11.6	20.5	6.8
England & Wales (provisional)	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.4	20.9	20.0	19.0

NOTE: 1. Figures in brackets are the actual numbers for Depwade R.D.

2. Area 5 comprises Depwade & Loddon R.D.'s and Diss & Wymondham U.D.'s.

Table 13. DEATHS DUE TO CANCER - Depwade R.D.

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of deaths	32	42	36	35	30	36	32
Percentage of total deaths	14.3	17.5	14.3	16.6	12.8	15.2	11.9

Table 14. CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

Year	Male			Female		
	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung	Total Deaths	Total Cancer Deaths	Cancer of Lung
1965	129	14	7	141	18	1
1964	115	18	9	122	18	1
1963	109	13	2	125	17	1
1962	106	12	5	105	23	1
1961	123	18	3	129	18	-
Totals	582	75	26	622	94	4

Table 15. NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)
(According to Age Groups - Depwade R.D.)

	Under 1	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	Over 25	Total
Scarlet Fever		1	6			7
Measles		11	34		1	46
Whooping Cough	2	9	12			23
Pneumonia		1		1	4	6
Erysipelas					2	2
Jaundice					2	2
Food Poisoning	1		3		1	5
Totals	3	22	55	1	10	91

Table 16. INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)
DURING LAST FIVE YEARS - Depwade R.D.

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	11	17	5	6	7
Measles	509	8	291	236	46
Whooping Cough	15	28	5	18	23
Pneumonia	8	6	7	5	6
Infective Jaundice	6	6	-	2	2
Erysipelas	9	1	1	1	2
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	13	-	2	-	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infectious)	1	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	566	67	312	268	91

Table 17. DETAILS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERULOSIS FOR LAST FIVE YEARS
Depwade R.D.

		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary						
Male		2	2	1	1	1
Female		3	-	1	1	1
Non-Pulmonary						
Male		1	-	1	-	1
Female		-	1	-	-	1
Depwade R.D.	Total	6	3	3	2	4
Area 5.	Total	12	8	7	7	8

Table 18. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster injections given during the last five years in respect of Area 5.

Year	Primary Injections			Booster Injections	
	Under 1	Total Under 5	Age 5 - 14	Under 5	Age 5 - 14
1965	165	474	74	210	899
1964	204	486	28	125	342
1963	244	547	97	94	861
1962	155	448	28	48	304
1961	295	598	157	89	766

Table 19. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

Vaccination of children (under give years of age) during the last five years resident in the District and Area 5, are shown in the following table.

	Depwade R.D.					Area 5				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Number of live births registered	234	217	260	285	236	556	550	601	592	584
Number of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years).	187	176	96	134	150	458	420	222	276	326
Percentage vaccinated	80	81	37	47	64	82	76	37	46	56

Table 20. VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The following is the number of primary immunisations and boosters given in Area 5 since the scheme commenced. Table A shows the numbers immunised with the Salk vaccine (by injection) and Table B those given the Sabin vaccine (Oral) which became generally available in mid-1962.

(A) SALK:

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd)			Booster (4th)	
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 5-12	
1965	28	2	*	18	7	*	-	
1964	24	5	1	30	5	-	5	
1963	31	4	26	42	6	31	-	
1962	234	37	151	294	115	914	27	
1961	601	535	2068	427	228	824	3017	
1960	397	227	853	660	566	1636	-	
1959	593	677	2220	1377	3261	864	-	
1958	1648	3159	154	32	1284	2	-	
1957	197	1115	-	-	-	-	-	
1956	40	121	-	-	-	-	-	

(B) SABIN:

Year	Primary			Booster (3rd - after 2 Salk)			Booster (4th)	
	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 0-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	School Age	Others
1965	470	39	*	-	-	*	519	*
1964	554	129	22	5	1	-	785	-
1963	424	22	15	66	2	-	483	-
1962	197	131	1359	230	312	1077	426	-

* Records for persons over 15 years not available.

Table 21. IMMUNISATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH

The following is the number of whooping cough immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last five years.

Year	Primary				Total	Boosters Under 5
	Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Total		
1965	161	302	4	467		185
1964	202	276	8	486		89
1963	244	301	5	550		86
1962	149	291	12	452		45
1961	291	300	26	617		82

Table 22. IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS

The following is the number of tetanus immunisations recorded in Area 5 during the last five years. Immunisation against this disease was included in the County Council's scheme in September 1958.

Year	Primary				Booster		
	Age Under 1	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+	Age 1-4	Age 5-14	Age 15+
1965	165	319	353	*	212	1589	*
1964	204	282	136	124	151	418	65
1963	242	306	504	219	100	284	44
1962	152	312	725	399	50	105	37
1961	282	329	1651	580	73	80	63

* Records for persons over 15 years not available.

Table 23. B.C.G. VACCINATION

This is given at the age of 13 years to all school children who do not react to the tuberculin skin test. Number of skin tests and subsequent B.C.G. vaccinations in Area 5 in the last five years is recorded.

Year	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	Number B.C.G. Vaccinated
1965	556	86	427
1964	474	69	382
1963	472	97	352
1962	586	146	454
1961	426	104	303

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting herewith my annual report for the year 1965, which gives facts and figures of the work carried out by the Department during the year, and particulars of the sanitary circumstances in the District at the end of the year. I trust that members will agree that the report indicates another fair and satisfactory year's work by the staff, and that the environmental health conditions continue to show the steady improvement which has been taking place over the past few years.

The report is on the same lines as those of previous years, and accords with the requirements of Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/66.

PART I - GENERAL

(a) Staff

There was just one change in office staff personnel during the year. In December, Mrs. F. M. Rayner, who had given the Council 8½ years excellent service, resigned for personal reasons, and Mr. R. G. Close was appointed to her post as general clerk. In the short time that he has been with us Mr. Close has given satisfaction in every way, and I am pleased to record again the continued high standard of service from the other staff members (Messrs. D. E. Coldham and C. R. Howes - Public Health Inspectors, and Miss P. A. Hogg - Clerk/typist).

(b) New Legislation

New legislation affecting the work of the Department in 1965 was somewhat less than the average for the past few years. There were, in fact, no major statutes passed having any direct bearing on our duties.

Circulars and Statutory Instruments were issued from the various government departments on the following subjects:-

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food - Meat Inspection.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government - Various aspects of Town and Country Planning; Housing and Improvement Grants; Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act

Ministry of Labour - Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Ministry of Public Buildings and Works - The Building Regulations

Of these, the Building Regulations, 1965, were by far the most important. Although following broadly on the lines of the Model Building Bye-laws, the new Regulations contain numerous new provisions to provide safety and health safeguards when new buildings are erected and when existing buildings are altered - having due regard to the many new materials and building techniques now being brought into use. The Regulations did not come into force until February 1st. 1966, but it was apparent soon after they were first published that their correct and proper administration would certainly place additional responsibilities upon the building control side of the Department.

(c) General Working of the Department

The following table shows the number of visits or inspections made under the main headings of work covered, together with percentages of the total and the figures for 1964 for comparison.

		Number of visits or inspections	Percentage of total
*Slaughterhouses for meat inspections and other purposes	674	(670)
Housing (including Grants)		1384	(1120)
Public Health matters - nuisances, water supplies, infectious diseases etc.		871	(387)
Scavenging (including public conveniences) ...		528	(294)
Food premises ...		265	(171)
Other Matters (factories, rodent control, petroleum storage and miscellaneous visits).		605	(310)
Building Bye-law and Planning control... ...		4286	(2347)
Total ...		8613	(5299)

Note: *This figure includes 110 visits to slaughterhouses for meat inspection at week-ends by the private veterinary officers.

As I have said before, figures such as these do not necessarily give a true picture of the amount of time spent on any of the stated branches of our work, but as the only yardstick available they are compiled to give some indication of which kinds of work demand the most attention.

It was naturally expected that the first full years work of the second additional inspector would show a proportionate increase in the inspection figures, but it is pleasing to note that the total for 1965, is in fact an increase of 80% over the total for 1963. Although building control continues to claim most visits (now almost 50% of the total), it is gratifying to record that the number of routine inspections of food premises, factories, shops, offices etc., increased again last year. Every effort is still being made to maintain this improvement in the attention given to such premises - which I agree is absolutely essential if a good standard of conditions is to be ensured, but with the ever increasing amount of building work and additional duties under the Building Regulations, I doubt if this will be possible without additional staff.

PART II - HOUSING

(a) General

At April 1st. 1965, the Valuation List contained 6420 separate dwellings - an increase of 169 over the figure at the same date in 1964. The Registrar General's mid-year population estimate was 17,610 - (150 up on the previous year). Based on these figures the average occupation index (persons per dwelling) for 1965 was 2.743, which maintains the falling tendency of the last few years, and which I understand is somewhat lower than the national figure.

A total of 206 new dwellings were erected in the District during 1965, 186 by private enterprise and 20 by the Council. For the second year in succession this represents a 50% increase over the previous year. Of the 186 privately erected, 8 were traditional two storey houses, 10 were chalets, 156 traditionally erected bungalows, 11 bricked and tiled prefabricated bungalows, and one flat.

(b) Unfit Dwellings - Action under the Housing Act, 1957.

In continuation of your agreed slum clearance policy, another 51 unfit dwellings were represented to the Public Health Committee as being beyond economic repair. Following their inspection by the appointed Sub-Committee, action taken thereon (plus 26 brought forward from the previous year) was as follows:-

(i) Demolition Orders made	32
(ii) Undertakings accepted not to re-let till rendered fit or to repair within a stated period	11
(iii) Closing Orders made	2
(iv) To be demolished voluntarily	1
(v) Reconditioned (or proposed to be) without formal action being taken	9
(vi) Deferred for consideration of action at a later stage of slum clearance programme.....	14
(vii) Carried forward for action in 1966	8
	77

Four statutory undertakings were cancelled and one closing order revoked following the execution of repair works to bring the dwellings concerned up to a satisfactory standard. 20 unfit dwellings were demolished (two without formal action having been taken) and three others converted to agricultural use.

The following tables shows the position regarding unfit dwellings subject to statutory orders still standing at the end of the year:-

	<u>Demolition Orders</u>	<u>Closing Orders</u>	<u>Undertakings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number occupied ...	85 (82)	15 (8)	10 (15)	110 (105)
Number vacant	84 (67)	18 (17)	83 (82)	185 (166)
Totals	<u>169 (149)</u>	<u>33 (25)</u>	<u>93 (97)</u>	<u>295 (271)</u>

The figures in brackets are those corresponding for 1964.

It is worthy of note here that the number of 'condemned' dwellings still occupied remains fairly constant, due largely to the fact that a high proportion of the occupants are elderly people who do not ask for rehousing. Provided the dwellings are maintained in a weatherproof and safe condition, your policy of not enforcing vacation in such cases seems a very reasonable one. There is just one unfavourable aspect of this - one such occupied cottage frequently holds up the demolition of the adjoining vacant cottage or cottages for an indefinite period - hence the rather high number of vacant unfit dwellings still standing. However, the Council may be assured that all these dwellings are kept constantly under review and no opportunity lost in pressing for demolition as soon as the occasion arises.

So far as the maintenance repair to existing dwellings is concerned, this again has been mainly confined to those dwellings being provided with modern amenities with improvement grants. In only three other cases were we called upon to inspect cottages for disrepair, following which informal request letters were sent to the owners concerned. One of these proved difficult, and authority was given for statutory action to be taken, but this became unnecessary as the tenant was rehoused and the cottage sold. The new owner (to be the occupier) subsequently commenced extensive repairs and improvements.

(c) Housing Improvement Grants

(i) Discretionary Grants. 54 new applications were received during 1965. Together with 4 cases brought forward from the previous year, they were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	47 (one subsequently withdrawn)
Refused	1
Withdrawn	1 (Standard Grant approved in lieu)
Carried forward to 1966 ...	9
	<hr/>
	58
	<hr/>

The remaining 46 approved grants totalled £16,445 - an average of £357 10s. per grant, another increase of £16 over the 1964 average figure. This is unquestionably due to increased building costs. Two of the grants were towards the cost of providing an extra unit of housing accommodation. The total number of these grants approved by the Council up to the end of 1965 amounted to 587, to a total value of £147,734. Two discretionary grants were repaid during the year - following breaches of grant conditions.

(ii) Standard Grants. 105 new applications were received, of which 103 were approved, 1 withdrawn and 1 carried forward to be dealt with in 1966. One of those approved was for a 'reduced' form of standard grant (for W.C., hot water over sink and food store) in respect of a dwelling with limited life. The 103 approved grants covered the installation of the following amenities:-

<u>Baths</u>	<u>Wash-basins</u>	<u>W.C.s.</u>	<u>Hot water supplies</u>	<u>Food stores</u>
90	91	94	97	38

71 standard grants were certified for payment during the year, for a total of £9,642 3s. 10d. averaging £135 16s. 1d. per grant - just under £2 more than the previous year's average. When in 1964 maximum grants payable for providing the five standard amenities were increased in specified circumstances, it was thought that the average grant paid would be considerably higher than previously, but our experience so far has not confirmed this; in fact this small increase in the average grant paid in 1965 can be attributed solely to increased building costs. The total number of standard grants paid up to the end of 1965 was 317, to a total value of £38,227. Two standard grants were also repaid - terms of grant having been broken.

(iii) General. In December 1965, the Council approved the 1000th. improvement grant (of both types) - a record, which I doubt has been passed by many rural authorities of our size.

Of the total of 149 grants approved last year, a breakdown of the types of dwellings being improved was as follows:-

<u>Type of Dwellings Improved</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>		<u>Standard Grants</u>	
Private dwelling - owner/occupied	9	(20%)	58	(56%)
Private dwellings - rented	10	(22%)	15	(15%)
Farm-houses	2	(4%)	10	(10%)
Tied agricultural dwellings	25	(54%)	20	(19%)
Totals approved in 1965	46		103	

As the number of owner/occupied dwellings increases year by year - now nationally almost 50% of all dwellings - it is to be expected that this is the type that continues to benefit most from improvement grants. Privately rented dwellings become fewer and fewer, because they are considered to be uneconomic investments with controlled rents - hence, I cannot foresee that the number improved with grant aid will ever rise much higher than the relatively low average of the past few years. It is again pleasing to observe that the number of farm cottages being improved with grants is a reasonable one.

(d) Overcrowding

There was only one change in the overcrowding register during 1965 - the addition of one case of statutory overcrowding; it is regrettable that none of the outstanding cases had been abated.

The following table shows the position at the end of the year:-

<u>No. at</u>	<u>Added</u>	<u>Abated</u>	<u>No. at</u>
<u>31.12.64</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>31.12.65</u>

Overcrowded dwellings -

(a) On Statutory standard.	4	1	-	5
(b) On 'Bedroom' standard.	3	-	-	3

Once again I must point out that although information regarding possible overcrowding is available to this Department from various sources, the cases on our register may not be a complete record of all overcrowded dwellings. It is however to be assumed from our figures that this is not a serious aspect of the housing problem in this District.

Note:- For the information of new members, the Statutory Standard of overcrowding takes into consideration all habitable rooms in a dwelling, whereas the 'bedroom' standard, which is purely informal, only assesses overcrowding based on the number of bedrooms.

(e) Cleanliness of Dwellings

As I have reported regularly in the past, the general standard of cleanliness of dwellings inspected in the District is very high, and I am pleased to say that no new cases of either dirty or verminous dwellings came to our notice in 1965.

(f) Moveable Dwellings - Caravans

The number of caravans in the District being used for human habitation (for various reasons) increased appreciably during 1965. At the end of 1964 we had 42 in use; a further 32 were brought into use during the year, but 12 of these 74 were removed, leaving 62 still in use at the end of the year. Of these 13 are occupied by single elderly persons (mainly men) - for which I think they are quite suitable. 20 are in use on a purely temporary basis pending the erection of new dwellings or whilst existing dwellings are being reconditioned - again, I consider serving a useful purpose. 3 are used mainly for recreational purposes only at week-ends, but the remaining 26 are used for permanent habitation, mostly by young couples who cannot find suitable housing accommodation. To me, this gives a very clear indication that the general housing problem is still a long way from being solved, for it must be agreed that whilst the caravan has its uses for holiday purposes and purely temporary use, it is by no means the last word as a permanent home, especially where young children are concerned. The fire risk alone is all too apparent from the number of cases reported in the press.

Practically all the caravans are sited on individual sites which are inspected at regular intervals and I am pleased to report that they have been found to be well maintained in compliance with the approved conditions attached to all site licences.

One case arose in 1965 of a caravan being sited on a piece of land without Town Planning approval or a site licence, and when the owner of the land subsequently applied for Town Planning approval, this was refused. It was agreed that proceedings should be instituted against the land owner under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960, but these were held in abeyance when the owner started County Court action against the caravan owner for possession of the land. This action was successful and the caravan was eventually removed from the site.

The two holiday caravan sites at Wortwell and two certified camping sites at Tibenham and Hempnall have also been kept under observation and found to be conducted satisfactorily.

(g) Common Lodging Houses

To comply with the requirements of the Ministry Circular, I must again formally report that there are none of these premises within the District.

PART III - WATER SUPPLIES

(a) Mains Supplies

62 samples of water from Council mains supplies were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination. 43 of these were routine check samples taken at random all over the District and 36 reported as satisfactory; the 7 unsatisfactory samples were all low bacteriological counts of non-faecal origin and in each case it was concluded that the results were due to 'dirty' taps; repeat samples taken from the same premises after sterilising the taps proved satisfactory. 13 samples were taken from six mains extensions, in every case except one additional sterilisation and flushing was necessary before good results were obtained. Seven samples were also taken from the inner and outer tanks of the new water tower at Harleston before it could be declared satisfactory for use.

Note: The Engineer & Surveyor's report contains detailed information regarding the operation of and changes in the Council's water supply service during the year.

(b) Private Supplies

15 samples of water from private supplies were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results. Supplies from two bores and a spring were satisfactory; of 12 samples from shallow wells only three were satisfactory. The nine 'bad' results came from 6 wells only four of which were in domestic use - remedial measures having failed the users were warned to boil the water before drinking. Unfortunately each of these four premises are situated too far distant from Council mains for an economic connection thereto.

One sample of bore water was submitted for chemical analysis, following complaints of discolouration, and reported fit for drinking.

One sample from the swimming pool at a private school was examined bacteriologically and reported satisfactory.

PART IV - SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND PREMISES

(a) Meat Inspection

Throughout the year the same five licensed slaughterhouses continued to operate. The only change in conditions at those premises was the addition of a pig slaughtering bay and improved auxiliary rooms at the wholesale slaughterhouse at Earsham, which has the largest throughput. All five slaughterhouses have been satisfactorily maintained and conducted and no serious infringements of the Hygiene or Prevention of Cruelty Regulations were encountered.

The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered and inspected during the year, together with the incidence of disease found in the carcases:-

	Cattle ex.cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs	Total
Number Killed	1451	817	760	1136	19672	23,836
Number inspected (Percentage)	1451 100%	817 100%	760 100%	1136 100%	19672 100%	23,836 100%
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcases	2	10	17	5	36	70
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	74	211	12	2	509	808
Percentage of number inspected affected	5.2%	25.8%	3.8%	0.6%	2.7%	3.7%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcases	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	356	356
Percentage of number inspected affected	-	-	-	-	1.7%	1.5%
<u>Cysticerci</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	8	1	-	-	-	9
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	8	1	-	-	-	9
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: No horses were slaughtered.

For the first time since private slaughtering started again after the war, the number of animals slaughtered is down - by about 1,000 on last year's figures - mainly accounted for by the reduction in the number of sheep dealt with at the Earsham premises. The incidence of disease other than T.B. and C.Bovis is down by one per cent. Only pigs again were found to be affected by tuberculosis, but no whole carcasses were found to be diseased and in those affected the disease was mainly confined to the head. The incidence of *Cysticercus Bovis* is also roughly the same as in 1964; all the bovine animals concerned were found to be affected in one part or organ only, details of which are as follows - 4 steers in cheek muscle. 2 steers in heart, 2 heifers (one in cheek and one in heart) and one cow in cheek. In each case the carcasses and remaining offal were subjected to the prescribed refrigeration treatment before being passed for human consumption.

The number of whole carcasses condemned (70) is an increase of 18 over the 1964 total, and is again mostly accounted for by casualties rather than animals brought into the slaughterhouses for routine slaughtering. Details of these carcasses with the causes for total condemnation are as follows:-

1 steer	leukaemia.	1 sow	pyaemia.
1 steer	moribund	1 sow	moribund.
1 cow	fevered.	1 sow	fevered.
3 cows	oedema/medicine taint.	1 sow	swine erysipelas.
2 cows	septic peritonitis.	2 pigs	pleurisy/pneumonia.
1 cow	septicaemia.	1 pig	leukaemia.
1 cow	emaciation/oedema.	3 pigs	peritonitis.
2 cows	multiple tumours.	5 pigs	general and extensive bruising.
1 calf	toxaemia.	2 pigs	swine erysipelas.
7 calves	immature.	1 pig	emaciation/poorness.
7 calves	septicaemia.	1 pig	pyaemia
1 calf	septic nephritis.	2 pigs	septicaemia.
1 calf	septic omphalophlebitis.	2 pigs	multiple abscesses.
1 sheep	emaciation/poorness.	1 pig	jaundice.
4 lambs	medicine taint.	6 pigs	moribund.
1 sow	multiple abscesses.	2 pigs	septic arthritis.
3 sows	peritonitis/oedema.		

The estimated total weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human food was 9 tons. 18 cwts. - nearly two tons more than in 1964, but roughly the same weight as in 1963. All condemned meat is stained in the recommended manner and removed for processing by authorised firms

Meat inspection duties on normal working days have continued to be shared equally between the three inspectors, and overtime averaging about 3 hours per week has been worked - slightly less than previously. Duties at week-ends and other special occasions have again been undertaken by the same two private firms of veterinary surgeons, and I am able to report that the arrangement continues to work satisfactorily.

The Council's income from meat inspection charges in 1965 was £1,078. 2s. Od. just £2 more than in 1964.

Slaughter of Animals Acts - Slaughterman's Licences

24 licences were issued to suitably qualified persons authorising them to slaughter animals by approved stunning methods. Twenty of these were renewals from the previous year and 4 new licences. One of the four new ones was the first licence to a person attaining the minimum age of 18, and was made subject to the usual condition that he could only act in the presence of a fully licensed slughterman. The licensed persons employed in the local slaughterhouses were found to carry out their duties in a satisfactory manner.

(b) Inspection of Other Foods

In the course of visits to food shops, and other premises concerned with food preparation, the inspection of the food stuffs there is obviously as important as inspection of the premises and personal hygiene of the handlers, and I am able to report that no case arose of food being offered for sale which was unfit or not in saleable condition. Further, I am also pleased to say that no food complaints were received from members of the public.

However, on three occasions (one shop, one school canteen and one County Home) we were called in to inspect the following items of food thought to be unsound, which were condemned for the reasons stated:-

1 x 6lb. tin of corned beef - decomposition (blown tin).
87 lbs. mixed fish fillets - decomposition.
1 x ½ lb. packet of biscuits - mice infestation.

(c) Food Premises

The number of the various types of food premises (other than slaughterhouses and dairies) in use in the District at the end of 1965 was as follows (with the comparable figures for 1964 in brackets):-

General food shops	85	(86)
Butcher's shops	18	(18)
Fish shops (inc. fried fish & chip shops)	4	(4)
Fish stalls	2	(2)
Restaurants, cafes, etc.	11	(10)
Bakeries	4	(4)
Public Houses	61	(63)
Others (flour mills, poultry packers etc.)	8	(10)

NOTE: Four small general shops were closed and three brought into use; one new cafe was opened; and another two public houses closed.

As mentioned earlier in the report, during 1965 it was found possible to devote more time to the inspection of food premises and there is no doubt that the routine and frequent (but irregular) visit to such premises is a prime factor in keeping them up to a satisfactory standard.

However, I am pleased to report that as a result of the 265 inspections made nothing was found which justified more than informal action; five letters were sent to occupiers requesting improvements or cleansing works and all complied with promptly.

Suitable attention has also been paid to food stalls, delivery vans, and mobile shops and all those inspected found to be reasonably well maintained. It has been necessary on a few occasions to draw attention to the fact that all stalls and vehicles selling or conveying food must bear the name and address of the owner.

On the general question of hygiene food handling, I would just repeat that more assistance is needed from members of the public by referring to us all instances of bad practice that they encounter. The fact that complaints are never received does not convince me that all is well in this respect, and I have been trying hard to emphasize this point on every occasion that I have given talks to housewives on food hygiene under your health education policy.

(d) Retail Distribution of Milk

Three more persons were registered with the Council during 1965 for the retail sale of milk - bringing the total number registered to 18. One of these took over a milk retailer's business previously operated from outside the District. Their vehicles and distribution methods together with those of retailers operating from outside the District (about 10) and three producer retailers, have been kept under routine observation and found to have been satisfactory. Here again from time to time it has

been necessary to remind retailers to have their names and addresses inscribed on their vehicles.

In 1965 we received two complaints of dirty milk bottles, which appeared to indicate unsatisfactory inspection methods at the bottling plants concerned. As these were both outside our District, the cases were referred to the appropriate Food and Drugs authorities for investigation and action.

(e) Ice-cream

At the end of the year there were 63 shops and other premises registered for the sale of ice-cream - 1 more than at the end of 1964.

Only one of these is used for the manufacture of ice-cream for sale, the remainder sell prepacked products of one or other of the well known makers. The premises have been subject to routine inspection and no contraventions of the relevant regulations encountered 19 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all reported Grade I - excellent.

PART V - P U B L I C C L E A N S I N G

(a) Collection and Disposal of Refuse

There were no major changes in the general pattern of this work during 1965, except that the amount of refuse for collection increases perceptibly month by month and satisfactory disposal presents an increasingly difficult problem.

During the year the labour force was increased by one and there were the following changes in personnel. In May H. Bryant, who had been off duty with an arthritic hip since January 1964, was retired on superannuation, and O. Brighton who had been employed on a temporary basis was placed on the permanent staff. In September, C. I. Middleton resigned and was replaced by W. H. Peck. G. Jarrett also started in September as the extra man, to be employed mainly as tractor driver for tip maintenance. Both new men have proved satisfactory, and once again I wish to pay tribute to all the staff on this work for another years hard work well done - often under difficult circumstances. During the year the men (including those on the cesspool emptier) lost a total of 144 days through sickness and/or injury (just over 5% of the total possible working days). This is the same percentage as for 1964, and I should say about average for this type of work.

In October the second old Dennis 10 cu. yd. side loading collection vehicle was replaced by another 18 cu. yd. Karrier Dual-tip rear loader, and with the other (which started in June 1964) has proved quite satisfactory for the work they are required to do. The third collection vehicle - the 7 cu. yd. Fordson side-loader - although now 10 years old, still does a very useful job for collection round in the more sparsely populated parts of the District, but is nearing the end of its economic life and will soon need replacement.

The three main tips at Weybread, Fornett and Hempnall continued in full use during the year, and various small pits in other parts of the District have been used. Normal tipping space at Weybread is practically exhausted, but late in the year it was thought possible to use part of the wet pit which has very shallow water, by damming it off from the main pond. Unfortunately conditions did not permit the experiment to take place during the winter and the possibilities of the idea are still not known. Hempnall tip is also near the end of its useful life and I am at present investigating other possible tipping sites in that area. All the tips are maintained by covering and levelling as frequently as possible, and I am pleased to report

that generally speaking all the tips are now in a much improved condition than previously, due to the acquisition of the David Brown 990 tractor and an extra man specially allocated to this work. The rat-catcher visits all the tips regularly to treat for rats, and insecticidal sprays are used during the summer months to keep down flies etc.

(b) Emptying of Earth-closet Pails

This service also, continued in 1965 precisely on the same lines as in the past few years. Weekly collection from the built up parts of the parishes of Wortwell, Brockdish, both Pulhams, Starston, and parts of Alburgh and Harleston, for which these parishes pay a special rate.

Pail contents have continued to be disposed of on specially prepared straw 'pans' on an isolated site at Thorpe Abbotts, and the resulting compost subsequently used as manure.

Although the collection is done as hygienically as possible by the use of a special attachment to the cesspool emptier, and the number of pails to be emptied gradually decreases, I am sure that the Council will agree that this service must be regarded as a poor substitute for modern sanitation. It is therefore to be hoped that your policy of providing main drainage to all main centres of population in the District will be implemented as quickly as possible, and that the owners of dwellings outside these centres will take advantage of one of the various types of grants available to provide modern septic tank drainage. However, it is an interesting fact that our experience has been in those villages last provided with main drainage that the rate of private connections is remarkably slow.

(c) Emptying of Septic Tanks etc.

Apart from the emptying of earth-closet pails, the work done by the Dennis 800 gallon Cesspool Emptier (with driver and mate) during the years is summarised below:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of loads collected</u>
Depwade R.D.C. + sewage works & septic tanks	337
Depwade R.D.C. - lime sludge beds	417
Septic tanks at private premises within the District	637
Septic tanks at premises outside the District	82
Schools & school canteens, etc.	39
	1512

The number of loads collected is 16 less than 1964, but, in my view represents a very good year's work. The vehicles' mileage for the year was 10,205 - nearly 800 up on the previous year.

Due to the increasing number of requests for septic tank emptying from the occupiers of private premises within the District, it was found necessary during the year to restrict the service to our own District and not to undertake the emptying of poultry manure and similar tanks. It is now estimated that there are over 2,000 private septic tanks in the District, and with the number continually increasing, it seems to be only a question of time before we shall need the services of another vehicle to cope with the demand.

Cesspool contents have again been disposed of by spreading over fallow agricultural land; although at certain times of the year this matter presents something of a problem, I am pleased to say that no serious complaints are received. This I am sure is due to the good-will that exists between the driver concerned and most farmers in the District, and I extend to them my thanks and appreciation for their continued co-operation.

PART VI - RODENT CONTROL

The following table is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's rat-catcher, Mr. H. J. Bartram, during 1965:-

The figures indicate that as a whole the year was no more than an average one for rat infestations; the number of complaints received was a trifle down on the previous year, and although the number of treatments carried out was higher, the degree of infestations was by no means as serious as in 1964. Several agricultural premises were found on routine survey to have rat infestations, and subsequently treated by the occupiers, without formal action being necessary in any case.

All the Council's main sewerage systems were test-baited for the presence of rats, and once again only in parts of the old system at Harleston were results positive. The infestation was cleared up following treatment.

No contraventions of the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations came to our notice during the year.

In addition to his normal duties on rats and mice control, Mr. Bartram also treated 3 Council premises for rabbits, 10 private premises for moles, and destroyed 17 wasps and bees nests.

PART VII - FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following table indicates the number of premises within the definition of a 'factory' in use in the District at the end of the year, the number of inspections and action taken thereon:-

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4 & 6 are enforced by Local Authorities. (No power used).	5	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Power used).	84	112	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority. (Excluding outworkers' premises).	4*	4*	-	-
Totals	93	121	2	-

*NOTE: These are 4 of the 5 slaughterhouses which are visited and inspected regularly throughout the year.

It will be observed that the number of inspections is over double the number recorded last year and my object of having each factory inspected at least once a year is now being achieved.

The two written notices sent were in respect of (a) one premises not provided with sanitary accommodation for the workmen and although still outstanding at the end of the year, it was provided a short while later; and (b) a W. C. compartment opening directly off a work-room, which was also outstanding at the year end. Two other cases of unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation were encountered - one a defective fitting, quickly repaired after verbal representation and the second, a case of both sexes using the same toilet compartment, at an egg packing unit, but employment there temporarily ceased pending reorganisation of the site which allows for improved accommodation of both sexes.

The provision of temporary toilet accommodation on building sites etc., has again been given suitable attention and nothing found which called for more than informal verbal action.

32 inspections were also made at outworkers premises and it was found that conditions under which work was done were satisfactory in every case.

PART VIII - OTHER MATTERS

(a) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Five more premises were added to the Council's register under this Act during the year, bringing the total number of registrations to 88; these refer to the following types of premises, with the numbers of persons employed therein as indicated:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Number Registered</u>	<u>Total No of Employees</u>
Offices	26	84
Retail shops	52	205
Wholesale shops/warehouses	5	8
Catering establishments	2	14
Fuel storage depots	3	10
 Totals	 88*	 321

*NOTE: The number of registrations is higher than the number of actual premises (71) as some premises are registered under more than one type.

The total number of persons employed is made up of 146 males and 175 females.

122 inspections of these premises were made, and I am pleased to report that fundamentally the main requirements of the Act to ensure the safety, health and welfare of employees were found to have been complied with. However, there are quite a number of new requirements such as the provision of thermometers, first-aid boxes, exhibiting or distributing summarised versions of the Act, etc., which have had to be brought to the notice of occupiers, and reasonable progress is being made with this aspect also. Nothing has yet been encountered which has required other than informal action to rectify.

One accident was reported, which involved slight injury to a person employed in a retail shop. Upon investigation it did not appear that the cause of the incident was due to negligence on the part of the occupier or the condition of the premises, and no further action considered necessary.

(b) Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

This Act first came into operation on April 1st 1965, and requires all persons dealing in scrap metal to be registered with the local authority in whose district their premises are situated. 11 such persons or firms were placed on the Council's register during 1965. (Note:- Registration is for a period of 3 years).

(c) Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

The 4 animal boarding establishments first licensed in 1964 were relicensed in January 1965 and continued in operation throughout the year. Two accommodate both cats and dogs, the other two only dogs. Routine inspections have indicated that the premises are maintained in accordance with the terms of the licences and animals boarded there are well cared for.

(d) Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

Whilst pressure of other work has prevented more time being devoted to routine inspections to check on the provision of sanitary accommodation at farms etc., the Council may be assured that the requirements of this Act are not overlooked. Wherever a farm is visited for any reason at all, this matter is investigated and I am pleased to say that mostly there is some form of toilet accommodation available. In cases where this has been considered sub-standard an informal request to the farmer has brought about the necessary improvement. On occasions it has been found that no toilet accommodation at all is provided and although subsequently provided, it is surprising that many farmers (and farm workers) are unaware of the requirements of the Act - now 10 years old.

Routine checks were also made where gangs of casual labour were found working at fruit picking etc., and in each case the necessary facilities were provided and of a reasonable standard.

(e) Public Health Nuisances etc.

The investigation of nuisance complaints involved the making of 130 primary inspections and 92 revisits. However in only 10 cases was it found necessary to write to the person responsible and in every case the nuisance was abated without the necessity of formal action.

One complaint was in respect of a nuisance caused by smoke from a heating appliance in a small factory which contravened the Clean Air Act, but again no formal action was necessary.

(f) Earth Closet Conversion Grants

44 new applications were received for these grants and approved initially in principle. The number is somewhat higher than average for previous years but includes some 32 applications in respect of premises in Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary, in which villages the new sewerage scheme was completed in May 1965. 13 grants were approved for payment to a total value of £208 10s. - average £16 1s. Od. per grant - slightly less than the average figures of the previous 2 years.

In December owing to increased building costs it was agreed to raise the maximum amount of grant from £25 to £30.

(g) Miscellaneous

104 licences were issued to persons for the bulk storage of petroleum spirit (3 of these applying to new tanks etc., installed during the year).

The same 10 Game Dealer's Licences were issued.

No new licences were issued in respect of waste food treatment plants under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order; the number of licensed plants in the District remaining at 10.

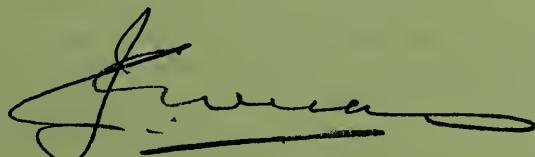
(h) Town Planning and Building Bye-law Control

The number of applications for approval of plans received during the year was 1033 (of which 621 were concerned with the Town and Country Planning Acts either alone or jointly with the Building Bye-laws). This new record total is an increase of 163 over the previous year.

Again, I would like to conclude this report by expressing to members of the Council, and all the Council staff (particularly those in my own Department) my sincere thanks and appreciation for their continued co-operation and assistance, which I always find so readily forthcoming.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Senior Public Health Inspector,
and Building Surveyor.

DEPWADE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR 1965

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen:-

I have the honour to present my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

Despite the financial restrictions which had so great an influence during the year there was no slackening in the pace of our work. My last year's forecast of a capital expenditure by my department (and excluding your Consultants) of £120,000 was exceeded by about £2,000 and if, as the year drew on, the number of contracts running quickly declined, our attention was taken up with other things. Some of these things, as can be seen in Appendix 4, were the preparations for various new schemes but, as forecast earlier, an increasing amount of work had to be done in connection with the development of private housing estates. This work largely involves the water mains and sewers to serve the estates and with five or six different sites in progress at any one time, the whole of one assistant's time can easily be taken up. If this development continues, and it probably will, a certain amount of re-organisation will be required. I expect that a full review of the problem will be necessary before the end of 1966.

Through all the difficulties of the year my staff, both indoor and outdoor, gave their customary assistance and support and to them and to those of other departments, and Members of the Council, I am grateful.

HOUSING

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

(1) House Improvements:

Although restrictions caused you to suspend the carrying out of new work in this field, the completion of the various contracts already entered into brought about the very satisfactory figure of 117 pre-war dwellings and 14 post-war dwellings completed. Of these, 95 were carried out by your Consultants and 36 by my department. In addition, of course, the preparation of schemes continued ready for the invitation of tenders when the restrictions were, at least in part, removed early in 1966.

The preparation of a small sewage disposal scheme to replace the existing ex-Air Ministry works at Fersfield was almost completed when the year ended and tenders were about to be invited.

(2) New Dwellings:

The erection of 8 houses and 12 bungalows and their site works at Manor Road, Long Stratton, which started in the autumn of 1964, was completed. At Martin Road, Harleston, the preliminary site works were completed and the erection of 12 houses and 20 bungalows started. None were completed during the year.

The design of a number of dwellings for use in the scheme to help would-be house purchasers was completed by me and the detailed drawings prepared by a firm of Consultants. The preparation of drawings for site works on various of the sites was carried on but no tenders were invited during the year.

Towards the end of the year a Sub-Committee formulated a programme for 1966 and it was decided to build 40 two-bedroomed bungalows on six different sites. The preparation of this scheme was in hand when the year finished.

(B) MAINTENANCE

The course of housing repairs followed more or less the usual pattern, though the number of complaints received and the number of jobbing repairs done rose quite appreciably above last year's figure. However, they did not reach the numbers of 1963.

Compared with 1964, the number of dwellings painted externally, both by direct labour and by contract, fell from 320 to 277. Thus, in the two years, we fell very slightly short of the 300 a year required to achieve a five-year cycle. With the number of dwellings under repair increasing and with your decision not to have any painting done by contract in 1966 - other, that is, than those being improved - it is likely that the figure will fall considerably in 1966 and that, once again, the painting cycle will be far longer than it should be.

While the endeavour to continue the high standard of maintenance goes on and while every effort is made to improve upon it wherever possible, there is always the counter-current of a greater amount of work to be done, an increasing number of houses and properties to deal with, and shorter hours and longer holidays. I can therefore at the moment see no prospect whatsoever of any reduction in the work to be done nor in the cost of doing it.

W A T E R S U P P L Y

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

The new reinforced concrete water tower at Harleston with a very slightly higher top water level was brought into use and the old steel tower dismantled and disposed of. Work on a link main to feed water from the Harleston zone to the Earsham area was in progress when the year ended, the intention being that pressure in the north-eastern parts of the District would be somewhat improved. The construction of a duplicate waterworks at Rushall and a new rising main from Rushall to Burston Tower was under construction before the year ended. It is hoped that they will be completed late in 1966. When they are fully in use our capacity to produce treated water will be virtually doubled. This, of course, will not be an end to the capital works programme as our storage capacity is still far too low and doubtless the reinforcement of trunk mains will have to continue.

A number of small extensions were laid during the year and, as mentioned elsewhere, the number of small housing estates is greatly increasing: nearly all need new mains.

(B) MAINTENANCE

The policy of raising the standard of maintenance continued throughout the year and although the number employed on the work is still rather lower than I should like, much was achieved. The waterworks staff continued, in addition to the day-to-day running of the works, their practice of themselves carrying out mechanical and electrical overhauls. This is considerably better and, indeed, cheaper than returning the various items to the manufacturers.

Early in the year the water treatment plant broke down, completely stopping production. This necessitated the removal of considerable quantities of lime sludge from a confined space. As ever, your men turned to with a will and well before dawn the next

day the works was back in use. Few, if any, of our consumers suffered any inconvenience.

As for those concerned with the maintenance of our mains and services, they, too, have made a large contribution and I have no doubt that, while the wet weather and other factors undoubtedly were largely the cause of a slight decrease rather than an increase in the over-all consumption, the staff's diligence in searching for and finding leakages and wastages was very important too. The programme of night testing, which only fully got under way during the year, and the increasing ability of your staff to locate leaks by listening are certainly proving most helpful.

By a concerted effort, the business of meter reading and the changing of defective meters has been greatly speeded up. This, too, has been very advantageous. The amount of work done on washing out mains and turning, re-packing and replacing valves has been increased and although members of the public see very little of the effects of this work, it is none the less very important indeed.

On top of all this is the work concerned with the installation of services and giving advice to developers and others involved in building new properties. The method of providing the services changed late in 1964 due to the implementation of the Highways (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act and the new method unfortunately entails considerably more work. The increasing scale of development has greatly increased the amount of advisory work but I believe that in both these fields our consumers are well served in that services are being laid in a better and more consistent way and the standard of plumbing installations is improving.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

The laying of the relief storm water sewer through Harleston was completed during the year and the design of the extension of the sewage disposal works and the design of the enlargement of the Scote sewage disposal works were put in hand during the year. These schemes, together with those at Fornecott and Tasburgh, are in the hands of your Consultants, Messrs. A.P.I. Cotterell & Son. The Wortwell scheme, in the hands of Piper, Whalley & Partners, was prepared to the tender stage but tenders cannot be invited until the enlargement of the Harleston works is in progress. The schemes in the hands of your other Consultant, Mr. Briscoe, namely at Ashwellthorpe, Brockdish and Roydon, were all delayed in one way or another by difficulties of land acquisition.

Of the schemes in my charge, the one serving Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary was completed and brought into use during the spring, as was the rather smaller scheme serving the Bunwell Hill area. The scheme to serve the Trunch Hill area of Denton was under construction but not completed when the year ended and the design of the extension of the Long Stratton sewage disposal works was going on.

Earlier in the year I completed my general survey of the District from the sewerage and sewage disposal point of view and in the light of my report you decided that the sewerage of Fornecott End and Tacolneston and of Tasburgh and Hapton, mentioned above, and parts of Wacton and Aslacton should be dealt with in succession to the works already in hand. You instructed me to deal with Wacton and Aslacton when I have dealt with the extension at Long Stratton.

(B) MAINTENANCE

Although the establishment of sewage works attendants was increased by one during the year, the prolonged sickness of two

workmen considerably reduced the effect of the additional man. This, together with the wet weather which so hindered outside work and the drying of sludge were considerable setbacks to my ambition for an increased standard of maintenance.

While the achievement of high quality effluents is the primary aim, we are also very concerned with ground maintenance - not only of the sewage disposal works sites - but all the other places in your ownership. It is obviously most desirable that the standard of grass cutting, shrub trimming, boundary maintenance, and so on, should be high indeed. Unfortunately, many of our sites are set about with rough lengths of ditches, unwanted hedges, and considerable areas of uneven and very rough grass. My aim has always been to effect considerable improvements in this sphere but progress so far has been rather slower than I should have liked. It must be remembered that most of the cost of this work would have to be borne out of housing management expenses. Work done by contract would provide a heavy additional expense, while with the difficulties mentioned above it is impossible to carry out sizeable programmes with the existing direct labour staff.

OTHER MATTERS

(A) CAPITAL WORKS

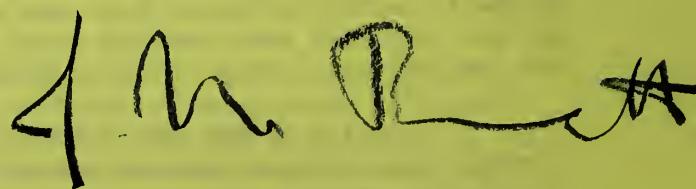
Car Park, Harleston: When the tender for the construction of this car park and associated works connected with the housing site on the old saleground were received, so high were they that you decided not to construct it as planned. You also decided to defer for the time being the construction of the public lavatories on the site. Instead, you instructed me to prepare documents for a contract which entailed the provision of some of the works for the housing site - sewers, water main and so on - and for the access roads to the car park and other small works. While you considered the tenders received satisfactory, the financial restrictions made you decide further to postpone the work and consider in April, 1966 whether conditions were then favourable to its being carried out.

(B) MAINTENANCE

For some time both the condition and inadequacy of the temporary wartime buildings at the Depot have been causing some concern and it became plain that some improvement will have to be made within the near future. At the same time it is recognised that at this juncture it is not desirable to spend large sums of money here and when the year ended active consideration was being given to the solution of this problem.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant



May, 1966

APPENDIX I

STAFF CHANGES IN 1965

ARRIVALS - OFFICERS:

11. 2. 65.	MR. B. WOOD	CLERK OF WORKS
29.11. 65.	MR. R. P. HOBART	TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

DEPARTURES - OFFICERS:

8. 1. 65.	MR. C. HUNTER	CLERK OF WORKS.
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ARRIVALS - WORKMEN:

12. 4. 65.	MR. T. E. FLATMAN	SEWAGE WORKS ATTENDANT
2. 8. 65.	MR. J. THROWER	" " "
1.11. 65.	MR. B. BROWN	" " "

DEPARTURES - WORKMEN:

13. 2. 65.	MR. R. REEVE	STOREKEEPER
25. 2. 65.	MR. D. BROWNE	SEWAGE WORKS ATTENDANT
14. 8. 65.	MR. W. HALL	" " "

APPENDIX 2

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HOUSING REPAIRS SECTION

IN 1965

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are those for 1964.

* In addition to these dwellings painted by direct labour 128 dwellings were painted by Contractors (including those working on improvement schemes.)

APPENDIX 3

Average daily quantity of water supplied in thousands of gallons per day:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
From Rushall	497	492	447	490	506	493	498	498	473	488	486	471
" Diss	<u>134</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>138</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>146</u>
	<u>631</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>635</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>624</u>	<u>631</u>	<u>617</u>
	(581)	(601)	(578)	(591)	(639)	(631)	(674)	(675)	(669)	(635)	(634)	(630)
Quantity supplied in 1965 from Rushall.....										176,155,000		(176,499,000)
										" Diss.....	<u>49,458,000</u>	(50,775,000)
											225,613,000	(227,274,000)
Decrease in 1965.....										1,661,000		(14,679,000)
												<u>increase</u>
Estimated Population in Area of Supply.....										17,790		(17,820)
Estimated Population supplied in 1965.....										16,675		(16,660)
Estimated Percentage of Population served..										93.5		(93.5)
Average Daily Consumption per person.....										37.1 g.p.d.		(37.2)
Length of main in service.....										203 miles		(202)
Consumers Meters.....										1,202		(1,180)
Dwellings served.....										6,105		(5,950)
										5,520		(5,330)
										585		(620)
Applications for Supplies granted.....										111		(133)
Applications for Building Water Granted....										96		(87)
New Tappings made.....										174		(98)
Mains fractures repaired.....										29		(35)
Service pipes repaired.....										31		(57)
Valves, hydrants, standpipes, etc. repaired										22		(15)

NOTE: The figures in parentheses are those for 1964.

WATER MAINS LAID IN 1965

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Size of Main</u>	<u>Length of Main</u>	<u>Dwellings Supplied</u>	<u>Meters Supplied</u>
ROYDON (Louie's Lane)	4"	252 yards	6	-
STARSTON (Thurlings Farm)	3"	600 "	3	-
HARLESTON (Martin Road)	1½" & 3"	239 " 162 "	32	-
LONG STRATTON (Manor Road)	1½"	178½ "	13	-
SCOLE (Karen Close)	3" & 2"	181 " 53 "	16	1

Laid by Private Developers and taken over by the Council:

ASLACTON (Sneath Common - Mrs. Saunders)	3"	155	6	-
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FINANCIAL STATISTICS
(as at 31st March, 1966)

(i)	Estimated Total Capital Expenditure	£761,100	(£721,100)
(ii)	Estimated Revenue Expenditure (inclusive of running costs, loan charges, etc.)	£56,291	(£53,500)
(iii)	Estimated Revenue	£27,700	(£27,900)

APPENDIX 4

CAPITAL SCHEMES DEALT WITH DURING 1965

(a) HOUSING

Aslacton (Near Church) - Improvements to 12 houses and Oxigest Sewage Disposal Plant.	Work completed.
Bunwell (The Hill) - Improvement of 10 houses and 2 bungalows.	Work completed.
Denton - Improvement of 10 houses and 2 bungalows.	Documents prepared - awaiting invitation of tender.
Fersfield Housing Site Sewerage	Ditto.
Fritton Common (Morningthorpe) - Improvement of 2 dwellings.	Ditto.
Harleston (The Common) - Improvement of 12 houses.	Work completed.
Harleston (Martin Road) - Erection of 32 new dwellings.	Work in progress.
Harleston - Proposed Car Park, Public Conveniences and Housing Development.	Original Scheme deferred.
Long Stratton - Erection of 20 new dwellings.	Work completed.
Tharston (Chequers Road, Highfields, and Picton Road) - Improvement of 19 dwellings.	Scheme prepared.
Tibenham (Mill Road) - Improvement of 4 dwellings.	Documents prepared - awaiting invitation of tender.
1966 Programme of 40 bungalows.	In preparation.
Help for Would-be House Owners.	Ditto.

<u>Improvements in the Hands of Consultants:</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings:</u>
Ashwellthorpe (Fundenhall) The Turnpike	14
Ashwellthorpe (The Street)	18
Bunwell (Low Common)	6
Bunwell (The Turnpike)	8
Brockdish (Bungay Road)	16
Burston (Crown Green & Station Road)	18
Carleton Rode (Flaxlands Road)	12
Carleton Rode (Post Office Road)	4

<u>Improvements in the Hands of Consultants (Cont.)</u>	<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Dickleburgh (Rectory Road)	28
Dickleburgh (Rushall - Harleston Road)	6
Fornsett St. Mary.	6
Gissing (Common Road & Burston Road)	18
Great Moulton (High Green)	11
Harleston (Jays Green & School Lane)	22
Hemphall (Field Lane, Mill Road & Silver Green)	24
Needham (Brook Lane)	4
Pulham Market (Colegate End)	8
Pulham St. Mary (Norwich Road)	25
Scole (Norwich Road & Ransome Avenue)	24
Scole (Bungay Road)	6
Shelton (Hardwick - Mill Road)	16
Starston (Rushall Road & Skinners Lane)	9
Tacolneston (The Turnpike)	8
Tasburgh (Church Road, Turnpike & Off Turnpike)	12
Tharston (Hapton - Norwich Road and The Street)	12
Tibenham (Long Row)	10
Tivetshall St. Margaret. (Near School)	6
Tivetshall St. Mary (Rectory Road)	8
Wacton (Church Road)	4
Wacton (Hall Lane)	10

(b) WATER SUPPLY:

Alburgh, Denton, Redenhall & North Starston Areas - Reinforcing main.	In the hands of Consultants.
Earsham Link Main	Ditto.
Harleston - New Water Tower	Ditto.
Rushall to Burston Rising Main	Ditto.
Rushall - Second Waterworks.	Ditto.
Scole - Karen Close - Water main.	Work completed.
Starston - Thurlings Farm Area - Water main extension.	Work completed.

(c) SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

Bunwell (The Hill) Sewerage Scheme	Work completed
Denton (Trunch Hill) Sewerage Scheme	Approaching completion
Dickleburgh - Extension of sewer in Harvey Lane and Burston Road.	Scheme prepared
Long Stratton - Enlargement of Sewage Disposal Works.	Being prepared.
Pulham Market and Pulham St. Mary Sewerage Scheme.	Work completed.
Sewerage Survey.	Work completed.
Ashwellthorpe Sewerage Scheme	In the hands of Consultants.
Brockdish Sewerage Scheme	Ditto.
Forncett & Tacolneston Sewerage Scheme	Ditto.
Harleston - revision of sewerage scheme	Ditto.
Roydon Sewerage Scheme	Ditto.
Scole - Enlargement of Sewage Disposal Works.	Ditto.
Tasburgh & Hapton Sewerage Scheme	Ditto.
Wortwell Sewerage Scheme	Ditto.

(d) OTHER MATTERS:

Private Development

Aslacton - Station Road.
Earsham - Mill Road.
Harleston - Parklands Estate
Harleston - Shotford Road
Long Stratton - Manor Park Gardens
Scole - Bungay Road
Tasburgh - Church Road
Tasburgh - Lower Road

